The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Solidarity Committee and his wife

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Chairman of Lebanon-Korea Solidarity Committee and His Wife

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 22 Farid Gebrane, Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Solidarity Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, and his wife on a visit to our country.

Present there was Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World's People.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Solidarity Committee and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Referring to the development of friendly relations between the Korean and Lebanese peoples, the leader expressed thanks to the Lebanese people for their support to our people's struggle for the socialist construction and the cause of national reunification. We, on our part, will strongly support the struggle of the Lebanese people and Arab peoples, the leader said.

Speaking of the trend of the present time when many countries demand independence, the leader stressed that economic self-support is important for maintaining independence in politics and for this, the third world people should unite and realize successful economic collaboration. He said that when the third world people fight in unity, the imperialists and colonialists will be further isolated.

The Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Solidarity Committee said that during their stay in Korea, they saw for themselves the great successes achieved by the Korean people in all fields of socialist construction—industry, agriculture, culture, art and education. All these successes and miracles are linked with the brilliant life of President Kim Il Sung which stirs numerous people, he stressed.

Saying that the victories won in the battles against the Japanese and US imperialists and great successes achieved in socialist construction are also attributable to the leader's firm and great faith and will confirmed in the course of his protracted revolutionary activities, he emphasized:

Korea will certainly be reunified because there are such firm and great faith and will of the leader.

We are learning from President Kim Il Sung, he said, and stated: the exploits performed by the leader are very precious not only for the revolutionary cause of the Korean people but also for the cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

He, in the name of the Lebanese people and himself representing their interests in the National Assembly, extended wholehearted thanks to President Kim Il Sung who is giving big help, directing deep attention, for the cause of the Arab peoples and the fair solution of the Palestinian question and, especially, took a measure recently for the Lebanese people.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Solidarity Committee and his wife.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of sympathy to Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in connection with the fact that an accident took place at the "Zaluzi" Chemical Plant in Czechoslovakia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of Maldives, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence of the Maldives.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in reply to their message of sympathy sent in connection with the "Silesia" Coal Mine accident in Poland.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, received a letter of thanks from Comrade **Carlos Altamirano**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile, prior to his departure from our country.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Rudolf Kirchschlaeger**, in reply to his message of greetings sent upon the latter's election as President of the Republic of Austria.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Yasser Arafat**, in reply to his message of greetings sent upon the latter's reelection as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Major General **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a telegram from **Maria Estela Martinez de Peron**, President of the Republic of Argentina, in reply to his telegram of condolence sent in connection with the death of Lieutenant General Juan Domingo Peron.

"For the Reunification of Korea", Collection of Immortal Classic Works of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG, Published in Lebanon

The Publishing House of Arab Institute, a well-known publishing house of Lebanon, brought out recently in Arabic "For the Reunification of Korea", a collection of immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Printed with due respect in this newly published collection is a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Systematically recorded in this book are "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", the historic speech made by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung on June 23 last year, and his historic speeches, reports and talks in the period from April 1955 till recent days.

Dr. Asad Rajuk, a prominent scholar of Lebanon, said in connection with the publication of the collection:

Indicated in this collection of works of President Kim Il Sung is the only correct way for the solution of the Korean reunification question. By reading this book we will gain a correct understanding of the great Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung and the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

Also clarified in this book is the firm stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in supporting the struggle of the Arab people for freedom and liberation.

This collection of works of President Kim Il Sung is a precious textbook opening a new prospect before the world progressive people who are fighting against imperialism and for the independent development of the country.

This collection of works will greatly help towards deepening among the Arab people the understanding of the immortal Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung and the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification and towards strengthening solidarity between the Arab and Korean peoples.

(KCNA)

GREAT VICTORY IN THE STRUGGLE TO FULFIL THE TASK OF RURAL TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

A glad news has just reached us that great victory was achieved in the struggle to fulfil the task of the rural technical revolution.

This means hitting the militant target of sending 70,000-80,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. units) to the countryside by July 27, observed as the "Day of Assistance to the Rural Technical Revolution"—the major task of the technical revolution advanced in the great agrarian theses. In this, the greatest credit must go to the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Ten years have elapsed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put out his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", a magnificent programme of socialist and communist rural construction, the programme conceived to free our farmers from hard labour and provide them with a bountiful and civilized life. To this end, in his theses he advanced the task of carrying out the technical revolution in rural areas, particularly the task of delivering 70,000-80,000 tractors to the countryside. Now this task has been brought to realization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When we published the theses on the socialist rural question many people regarded it as an ideal. But today it is turning into reality. We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture." ("Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside", Eng. ed., p. 3.)

The completion of the task set forth in the theses for bringing the number of tractors to 70,000-80,000 is an event of historic significance to the development of our agriculture and in the life of our farmers.

This means that we have entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture and great headway has been made in reducing the differences between industrial and agricultural labour and eliminating the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

This also means that a bright vista has been opened for the completion of comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, materialization of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture in the near future and for a new turn in the development of agricultural production.

In former days, our country could not even make a simple farm implement properly. But now we are able to send tens of thousands of tractors to the countryside every year. Our farmers who had not realized the true meaning of a word "industry" completed irrigation and electrification in the rural areas and have now entered a new, glorious era of carrying out all-round mechanization and chemicalization. This is entirely due to the well-adviced, outstanding, unremitting and inspiring leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has devoted his all to putting into reality the great programme of socialist rural construction for a long period.

He presented a unique idea that the working-class leadership and assistance to the peasantry should be strengthened. Then he steered all efforts of the Party and the people towards the fulfilment of the plan.

Even in the difficult days when our country had just embarked on socialist industrialization, the great leader directed deep attention to building factories which would serve the rural economy. He saw to it that modern farm machines including tractors and trucks were turned out with our own technique and materials and by our own efforts. He also took measures to push ahead vigorously with the rural technical revolution including irrigation and electrification. After the completion of socialist industrialization he singled it out as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to reduce the distinctions between industrial and agricultural labour.

In accordance with his plan the Kumsong Tractor Plant equipped with numerous streamlined machines came into being. There followed the modernization of production centres of trucks, trailer farm implements and all sorts of accessory parts. All these measures ensured the promotion of all-round mechanization of agriculture.

The leader's efforts also went into reconstructing and expanding the existing chemical factories, and building new ones. This enabled us to carry out the all-round chemicalization of agriculture more vigorously.

Under the banner of the great agrarian theses we have now achieved the goal for supplying 70,000-80,000 tractors. This marks a new milestone on the way to the socialist and communist rural construction. Behind this glorious, great success is the great love and solicitude shown by the leader who has been deeply concerned for freeing our farmers from arduous work at the earliest possible date. Our success is also associated with the heroic exploits of our working class who have striven to bring his great concept to realization, displaying the indomitable, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Rural technical revolution—this is a glorious and worthwhile task whose fulfilment would make it possible to put agriculture on a par with rapidly-developing industry as soon as possible and accelerate the huge socialist construction. This revolution is a sacred struggle to obliterate the differences between town and country and the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and thus hasten the complete victory of socialism.

Not resting content with their success, our people are launching a vigorous campaign to fulfil the glorious task of the rural technical revolution, upholding the great leader's agrarian theses. They are determined to achieve new greater successes in the socialist rural construction.

Brilliant Fulfilment of the Historic Task to Supply Countryside with 70,000-80,000 Tractors, Set in the Theses on the Rural Question

The historic task to supply the countryside with 70,000-80,000 tractors has been successfully carried out in our country at a time when our people marked the significant "Day of Assistance to the Rural Technical Revolution" this year, the tenth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The successful attainment of the target of tractor supply set in the great theses on the rural question is a signal event demonstrating the power of our country's socialist independent economy and the great vitality of the theses on the rural question; it marks a great turn of historic significance in the struggle to realise the programme for the building of a socialist countryside.

This brilliant achievement and exploit made in carrying out the rural technical revolution is the fruition of the wise guidance and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Busy as he was with state affairs, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally stood in the van of the struggle and indicated the road to a shining victory in the development of agriculture; he visited many machine plants and fertilizer factories, arousing our working class to the struggle for carrying out the rural technical revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"An important task facing us this year is to fulfil the main tasks of the rural technical revolution put forth in the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' and sharply boost agricultural production."

Strongly encouraged by the wise guidance and warm love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who looks into the distant future with his extraordinary foresight and scientific insight and solves every problem always in reliance on the efforts of the people, our heroic working class had vigorously waged the "speed-up campaign" by concentrating efforts on the production of tractors, trucks and chemical fertilizers, decisive means in agricultural production, with the flaming zeal of allegiance to live for the sake of the leader if it is to live even a moment and willingly sacrifice youth and life for his sake.

The machine builders of the Kumsong Tractor Plant, a base of the rural technical revolution, the building of which was instanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have produced tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" in large quantities and supplied them to the socialist countryside with the firm attitude of a master towards the rural technical revolution, regarding it as the highest honour and the greatest duty to lessen the concern of the fatherly leader to free our peasants from arduous labour as early as possible. The producers of small-size tractors in different parts of the country including the September 25 Tractor Plant have performed a new miracle in the production of tractors by innovating techniques in a bold way and semi-automating and automating the production processes by themselves to produce this year twice as many tractors as last year.

Farm machine builders in Haeju, Hamhung, Kwaksan, Chongju and other parts of the country have also made a big leap in the production of farm machines. They manufactured this year 15 times as many rice transplanters as last year. Truck producers in Sungrisan greatly contributed to the industrialization of agriculture by vigorously waging the lightning battle in the same spirit with which they occupied the high peak of automobile production last year.

As a result, our country has become able to increase the production of tractors this year 8 times as against 1970 and opened a road of new leap in carrying out the rural technical revolution.

The movement for assisting the rural technical revolution is brisk also among the chemical industrial workers.

The workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other chemical industrial workers in all parts of the country have advanced along the one road of innovation with the firm determination to bring earlier the new era of communism when the peasants will do farming and weeding by machines and agricultural chemicals in the co-operative fields of our country along the original road of chemicalization lit by the theses on the rural question.

They are now successfully hitting their fighting target by operating all equipment at full capacity and effecting innovations in production, setting themselves the goal of boosting the production of chemical fertilizer more than 1.7 times as compared with last year.

True to the teachings of the leader on producing large quantities of phosphorous fertilizer with domestic raw materials, our heroic working class has built many new phosphorous fertilizer factories in various parts and thus opened a sure way to augment the production of phosphorous fertilizer 2.8 times in one year.

In our country many new tractor factories, trailing farm machine factories, fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and weed killer factories associated with the ardent desire of the working class to give help to the peasants have been built and the existing factories have been rebuilt and expanded, with the result that powerful means of the rural technical revolution has been secured. A large number of farm machines are now being supplied to the socialist co-operative farms and fertilizers produced in abundance. The industrialization of agriculture is being successfully realized in our country.

(KCNA)

DPRK and Kingdom of Laos Establish Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level

A joint communique on the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Laos was signed in Vientiane on June 24.

The joint communique said:

The DPRK Government and the Provisional National Union Government of Laos have agreed upon opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchanging ambassadors between the DPRK and the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of the principles of equality and sovereignty, mutual respect and non-interference in other's internal affairs and reciprocity.

This agreement was reached at talks held in Vientiane on June 24, 1974, during the visit of a delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry to Laos from June 22 to 26.

(KCNA)

25-ton Trucks "Konsol" Mass-produced

True to the important teaching of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers of the Sungri Combined Automobile Factory have carried on a blitz campaign for increased production of automobiles. The result: mass production of 25-ton trucks "Konsol" (construction).

This type of truck serviceable to coal and other mines and construction sites has been manufactured thanks to the creative efforts of the technicians group and workers of the factory. Its engine, propelling mechanism, loader and body are all well designed for greater convenience and durability.

The workers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd workshops who have undertaken the production of this truck are speeding up the processing and assembling 3-4 times.

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (35)

Brilliant Victory for the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Idea of Overseas Nationals Movement

The materials concerning the overseas nationals movement are exhibited in Hall Nos 85 and 86, illustrating that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a unique idea of the overseas nationals movement and has wisely led the struggle to translate it into reality.

In the centre of a wall are the words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"In the past, as a result of the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, large numbers of our fellow countrymen left their homeland and wandered abroad. As a people without a country, they were subjected to chauvinistic discrimination and all sorts of humiliations, were deprived of all their rights and suffered from extreme hardships in strange lands for a long time.

"Today, however, as proud overseas citizens of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they have boundless confidence and pride in their nation, and foresee their happy future in the prosperity and development of the Republic."

The Korean people had lived in amity in this land generation after generation from time immemorial. But under Japanese imperialist colonial rule (from August 1910 to August 1945) many of them had to leave their dear native land and roam Chientao in northeast China, Japan, Hawaii, Mexico and other faraway foreign countries in quest of living.

What awaited them in foreign countries were all manner of racial insult, maltreatment, absence of rights and hunger.

Put on show in the hall are the data showing the miserable life of the overseas fellow countrymen in the by-gone days and the materials illustrating how the Japanese imperialists brutally massacred more than 6,000 Koreans in Japan when the Kanto district was hit by earthquakes. Added to them are the lethal weapons the brutes used at the time. All these exhibits invite the visitors' righteous indignation.

We proceeded farther and came to a halt before a treasured portrait of the leader hung in the centre of another wall.

Our minds went back to the fatherly leader when he embarked on the revolutionary struggle in his early years, knocked down the Japanese imperialists and restored the lost country and when he fathered the unique idea of the overseas nationals movement and carried it into practice successfully.

He showed a clear-cut way of solving the problem of overseas nationals, considering it a specific problem in the national question caused by imperialist aggression and colonial rule, and he saw to it that the Korean nationals movement in Japan became a movement to render services to the Korean revolution, guided solely by the great Juche idea.

Visitors' gaze is held by the materials on display—a picture of the inauguration ceremony of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which was held with a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung hung in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall, the Chongryon's programme, rule and draft declaration, a chart showing its organizational setup, etc. Seeing these materials, we deeply realized that the formation of Chongryon was a brilliant victory for the leader's great Juche idea and a splendid fruition of his unique policy for solving the problem of overseas nationals.

The fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung meets returnees of the first batch from Japan

Our curator said:

"Since the Korean nationals in Japan formed Chongryon under the care of the fatherly leader, which would serve as a powerful weapon in their struggle, they have been able to equip themselves with the leader's great revolutionary idea and carry on more vigorously the struggle for the defence of the democratic, national rights and the independent reunification of the country defying the suppression of the US and Japanese reactionaries."

Exhibited in the hall are the materials showing the fatherly leader's tender solicitude for our countrymen in Japan.

The curator continued to explain:

The fatherly leader shows affectionate concern for the Korean citizens in Japan the way a father does for his children staying away from home; he pays deep attention to the education of their children—one of the most urgent problems in their life—and helps them a great deal.

The amount of educational aid funds and scholarships remitted on 55 occasions from the fatherly leader for their children since the ceasefire runs into more than 16,206,683,000 yen in Japanese currency. This renders it possible for the children of our countrymen in Japan to receive regular education in their own language to their hearts' contents without any worry.

The exhibits in the hall include the pictures of the modernly-furnished, magnificent Choson (Korean) University and other Korean schools where the children are given national education to be trained into reliable reserves of the revolution. A diagram shows that large numbers of schools were built everywhere Koreans live.

Here again we felt boundless honour and happiness in having Comrade Kim Il Sung as our great leader.

We also saw the materials which illustrate that the leader opened the sea-route for the Korean residents in Japan to return to their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—they had crossed the Korea Straits to Japan in bitter tears many years ago because they were without a country—and that he provided them with a new, happy life.

The return of the Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland called forth the admiration of the world public. Foreigners called it an "exodus of people from capitalism to socialism" or "humanitarian work rarely seen in this century". In fact, it was made possible thanks to the tender affection and favour given by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On display in the hall are the materials which tell us that the leader showed such a deep concern for the returnees from Japan that all of them could live a really fruitful life and that he even visited them either at home or in their work places to look after their work and life in all their aspects with utmost care. He called at the hostel of young students who returned to the fatherland parting from their parents in Japan, got first-hand information about their study and living conditions and told them how to improve themselves. When he paid a visit to a certain factory, he met a returnee-scientist, congratulated him on the achievements in his research work and encouraged him to try harder for greater success.

Too many are the tales about his warm affection and paternal concern for the overseas nationals, 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan in particular, to relate here.

Little wonder that they are staunchly fighting under the banner of Juche unfurled by the fatherly leader, singing of their immeasurable gratitude and loyalty to him.

The visitors who saw these exhibits naturally take greater pride in holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the highest respect and reaffirm their determination to remain loyal to him to the last on the path of the revolution indicated by him.

Kwak Chun Man

Examples Set by KPRA Commanding Officers

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To set an example personally means to act in a model way.

"In the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army the cadres used to set examples personally in everything. When fighting the enemy, the commanders always took the lead in assaults and brought up the rear in retreats. When a company retreated, the company commander ordered a platoon leader to lead the unit in some direction, and then he and the deputy company commander for political affairs took up position in the rear, beating off the pursuing enemy. This was an iron rule in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army."

Setting examples for everyone else—popular style of work based on the revolutionary viewpoint with respect to the masses—is a popular character peculiar to Communists created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. And this proved to be a mighty means in rallying closely around the leader men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and masses of people and organizing and mobilizing them to the victory of revolution.

The leader used to say that the KPRA commanding officers should acquire the revolutionary work style of setting examples personally. When he said this he proceeded from the class nature of the KPRA and its mission and the peculiarity of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. And he educated them through his own practice.

The leader was always the first to undertake the difficult and hard work in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thus leading the guerillas to victory.

When fighting the enemy he took the lead in assaults, braving danger; he took up position in the rear in retreats, and ensured the safety of his men, beating off the pursuing enemy. When the unit was quartered he immediately set about fetching wood to build campfire and began studying. Also in military and political training, he educated his men by his own example.

Those examples set by the leader greatly inspired the commanding officers and men of the KPRA and became a powerful force in organizing and mobilizing them to victory in the arduous struggle.

Following the admirable example set by the leader KPRA commanding officers showed communist style of work by setting examples personally in all aspects of army life—in study and battle.

Comrade Ryu Gyong Su, one of the commanding officers, regarded it as his first and foremost task to study deeply the leader's great Juche idea and the line and policies on the Korean revolution, its embodiment. Even under the difficult and complicated circumstances, he made it a rule to study the leader's works and teachings systematically and set an example in mastering them.

While firmly arming themselves with the leader's great revolutionary idea, the commanding officers always were ahead of their men in carrying out his orders and directions unconditionally.

It happened one day in October 1938. A unit was on the march toward Linchiang in accordance with the order of the leader. When the unit got to Waichakou, Linchiang County, it was surrounded by the enemy. In view of the enemy's numerical strength and armaments the unit was not in a position to break through his siege. In this situation the regimental commander Comrade Pak Son Bong, who was brought up by the leader, took the lead in the offensive to break through the enemy's encirclement.

He annihilated 80 enemy troops and fought valiantly, until he was wounded. Inspired by his self-sacrificing spirit his men joined him and succeeded in breaking through the enemy's siege, ensuring the unit's march.

There were many commanding officers who fought staunchly, always standing at the head of their men in the difficult situation. They held that they had no right to die before seeing the tasks given by Comrade Commander finished. The history of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle is adorned with the names of those commanding officers who led their men to remain loyal to the leader through their self-sacrificing spirit.

The communist style of work shown by the KPRA commanding officers—personally setting examples always and in everything—found its expression in the fact that they, while living right among their men, observed the order and discipline in army life in a model way and were at the head of the men in all undertakings.

It happened at Matangkou secret camp in 1937. One day Comrade O Jung Hup, who was infinitely faithful to the leader, was given a task from the leader to build up his company into a model one in establishing a sound way of army life.

He educated his men by taking initiative in setting examples in everything, thus making his company a model one.

He would examine himself before making a check-up on weapons and uniforms of his men every morning.

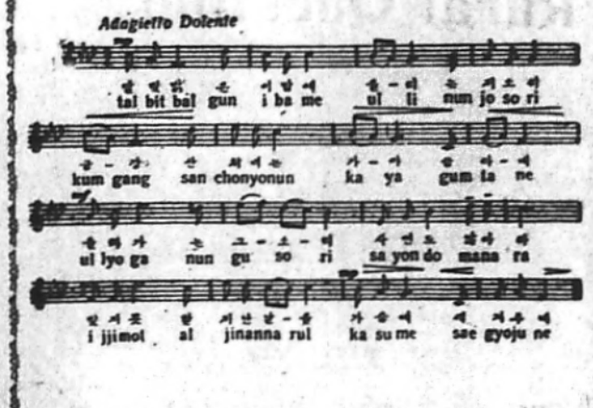
In giving assignments to his men to keep their barracks clean and establish a sound way of life he was the first to assume most difficult tasks and helped his men in their work after he accomplished his task.

The KPRA commanding officers educated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the revolutionary work style of setting an example personally in all spheres of political and military activities like this and carried out all assigned tasks without fail throughout the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This constituted a factor that made it possible to bring the armed struggle to great victory.

Indeed, the experience gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle clearly proves that when leadership functionaries set examples personally in everything, and in particular, when they act in a model way in difficult work, the masses of people will never hesitate to brave any hardships and difficulties and carry the instructions given by the leader through to the end admirably.

Li Chang Gyu

FAMOUS SONG

On a Bright Moonlit Night

Adagietto Dolente
tal bit bal gun i ba me ul li nun jo so ri
kum gang san chonyonun ka ya gum ta ne
ui lyo ga nun gu so ri sa yon do mana ra
i jjimot al jinanna rul ka su me sae gyoju ne

1. The girl of Kumgang-san is playing on the kayagum,
The sweet sound wafting through the moonlight night!
The tune is so touching,
The memories of the unforgettable past come back.

2. The bright moon makes my heart yearn;
The flowers of magnolia make me sad.
Where is my father? no one can tell.
As a little girl, I was torn off from him in tears of blood.

3. The sight of the moonlit magnolia tree
Brings back the memories of the past to the mother.
She thinks of her husband who was taken away nobody knows where
On the day when magnolia flowers were in full bloom.

* "On a Bright Moonlit Night" is a song Sun I, the heroine of the revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain", sings at Act II recalling grief-stricken, by-gone days under Japanese imperialist rule when her families were forced to part from each other.

A Note of Travel in Korea (1)

A Closer Look into the History of Korean People's Struggle, Revolution and Construction

Shoji Matsumoto, Chief Editor of the Japanese Publishing House "Miraisha"

Printed below is a translation of the summary of a travel note of Shoji Matsumoto, Chief Editor of the Japanese publishing house "Miraisha", on his visit to our country. It was published serially in recent issues of the monthly journal "Mirai".

My plane took off the Haneda airport at 4 p.m. on September 1, 1973 and touched down at the Pyongyang airport at 11:30 a.m. on the 4th. The dazzling rays of the sun were beating down on the ground. I was given hearty welcome by many people. My visit was after an interval of 16 months.

I revisited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with a series of new themes to work on. The most important of all was to have a closer look into the history of the Korean people's struggle, revolution and construction.

I wanted to get in touch with as many people as possible in order to grasp how the Korean people have put the Juche idea fathered by President Kim Il Sung into effect and how they have carried forward the revolutionary traditions over the period of half a century.

The Korean people had gone through 40 years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and three years of the war against the US imperialist invasion. They won the furious battles against the enemies, the most heinous in the world, and have built up the DPRK as today. So, I wanted to find out how they fought, how they have carried on the revolution and construction.

I shook hands with the welcomers. A little girl handed me a bouquet. I felt as if mine were the first visit though it was for the second time.

I was in the same car with Chairman Kim Gwan Sop of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the host who invited me.

Our car sped for Pyongyang along the road lined with the beautiful trees at a regular interval. The paddy fields on either side glided by, rolling with golden ears of rice crop. The harvest was close at hand. Hillocks nearby were covered with fruit trees.

A plot of rice paddy was as wide as one *chongbo*, and the vast expanse stretched far to the foot of the hills. It looked like an ocean of golden ears.

The green belt of Pyongyang accounts for 40 per cent of its total acreage. In fact I got the impression that the city lay spread through the forests and flower gardens. The same was true in all other towns I travelled.

The Japanese colonial rulers denuded the mountains of trees, reduced the rivers and streams to sewers and forbade the Korean people to grow the *muqunghwa* flower, a great favourite of theirs. After five years following liberation from the Japanese yoke, the US imperialist aggressor troops launched war against the Korean people and dropped napalm bombs for three years on end. As a result the mountains were scorched and even gnarled. The paddy and dry fields became pockmarked like the surface of the moon.

Towns and the countryside were literally razed to the ground. This happened only 20 years ago.

Now, you can never tell what this country, the DPRK, was like twenty years ago. Little wonder that the Japanese town-dwellers, far removed from the beauty of nature, are fascinated by the picturesque landscape of the DPRK.

The Taedong-gang River runs through the centre of Pyongyang and its tributary, Potong-gang River, skirts one of its thoroughfares, presenting the most beautiful view in the city.

There you are free to enjoy yourselves either by boat for excursion or by rowing. Several gorgeous bridges span the river. Here and there the recreation grounds are laid out in national form. Mirrored on the water of the river is the gracious building of the Potong-gang International Hotel which affords accomodation mainly for foreign visitors.

The 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK fell on September 9, Sunday. So, the next day was also marked off as a holiday. That day I saw the Korean feature film "A Story of the Potong-gang River", a film in two parts—in a cinema hall of the above-mentioned hotel.

The first one was screened in the morning and the other, in the evening.

The first few scenes of the film show a designing engineer, the hero, looking from a bridge down at the people who are enjoying the beautiful scenery of the river.

For him the river is a reminder of the years of hardships before liberation and those of brilliant successes after liberation.

The designing engineer was in the depth of misery in his childhood.

In those days slums sprawled along the bottoms of the river. Shanties and dugouts clustered in the place called Tosongnang, where his family (parents and younger sister) lived. The inhabitants were pinched with appalling poverty, exposed to a danger of inundation.

His ailing father had to work at a coal mine. One day his strength failed, and he loosed his hold on a coal wagon. For this a Japanese foreman flogged him without mercy, and killed him at last. His mother was forced to work on a stock-farm run by a landlord, because she could not pay back the debt.

Floods fell upon there again. The milk cans were floating down the muddy stream. The mother was going to jump into it, afraid her debt would swell that much if the cans were gone. Her son and daughter, together with other slum dwellers, stood in her way. But she pushed them aside and went into the water. But, utterly exhausted, she was drawn into the whirlpool and drifted down nobody knew where. "Oh, mother! Oh, mother!" The sad wailing of her children echoed far and wide.

The floods left the brother and sister homeless and motherless. One of their poor neighbours, a little girl, also lost her grandfather. This orphaned trio had no other way but to beg from house to house for food, all in rags. What a pity! The scene grieved me terribly.

The scene on the screen quickly changes into one that shows the little boy standing by the window of a restaurant where the landlords and the Japanese are eating their fill around a table loaded with all kinds of delicacies. I can never forget the sad, rancorous glance he cast over the drinking bout of theirs. Finally, the boy was forcibly taken by a Japanese to a coal mine in Hokkaido. The scene enraged me a great deal. Here, he greeted the day of national liberation of his country.

Such a lot was common to all other folks in Tosongnang, nay, to all the Korean people under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It is an epitome of the annals of their sufferings in the days gone by.

After liberation he returned to Pyongyang, was admitted into the Kim Il Sung University and specialized in architectural designing. With outbreak of the war he volunteered for the service in the People's Army and was sent to the front. He fought bravely, got wound and evacuated to the rear. When he was just about to leave the hospital for the front after recovery, he was called back to Pyongyang and instructed to make preparations for postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The lot of his younger sister was no less tragic than his. She had no idea of where her elder brother was taken to. Unable to find a means of living, she served the landlord as a maid, driven like beasts of burden. After liberation the landlord fled to south Korea, taking her with him. The Korean war broke out when she was living a miserable life there. A fleeing son of the landlord fired his revolver at her, making her collapse on the spot, but she was saved by the men of the Korean People's Army from the jaws of death.

She was granted the right to existence worthy of the human beings for the first time in her life. She served in the People's Army as a nurse. After the victorious war she was trained to be a gardening engineer in Wonsan.

She had a chance to come to Pyongyang with a plan to discuss and solve the question of planting flowers and trees along the streets. As luck would have it, she had stirring reunion with her elder brother, now designing engineer, at the construction site of the Chollima Avenue—their native place where they were born and bred. This was the end of their long, heartbreaking separation.

My story of the film seems to be somewhat lengthy.

To relate it here is not merely to let you know of the story itself. The hero and heroine in the film are in flesh and blood. Their former life was filmized under the title of "A Story of the Potong-gang River."

I was told that they were living in the Chollima Avenue in the construction of which they had done their bit—in their native place which took on a new look, far different from what it was. They are a new, socialist type of people, enjoying their life in the place reminiscent of the bitter resentment of many a poverty-stricken people.

Informed of the former life of the brother and sister, President Kim Il Sung had a sheet of the blueprint for the Chollima Avenue spread before him and put a red mark on it to designate a flat for them to move in, they said. He showed such a tender solicitude for the people in Tosongnang, who once lived in abject poverty and greatest difficulty, as to provide them with far better flats than anyone else.

The Potong-gang River and the Chollima Avenue are a perfect integration of the serene beauty of nature and artificial beauty.

Originally, the project of improvement of the Potong-gang River was started on the initiative of President Kim Il Sung in May 1946, soon after liberation. It was the first step taken to carry into effect his great plan to remake nature. The President attended the ceremony and broke ground first to signal the start of river improvement work. This is well known to all. The huge project was completed in only 55 days, though the Japanese imperialists had failed to finish it even in ten years' time.

The Potong-gang River—a "river in the paradise" as the people say—gives the people great pleasure. I saw some children rowing their boats and others watching fishing rod. Little girls in national costume were seen aboard an excursion boat, some of them waving their hands to us.

The river bank was brimful of the scenes which refreshed us in mind and body. **(To Be Continued)**

SHARP INCREASE IN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

A vigorous struggle is being waged in our country under the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in order to scale the height of chemical fertilizer production under the Six-Year Plan one year ahead of schedule and then lay a foundation for capturing the height of 5 million tons of chemical fertilizer in the near future.

At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the leader indicated a magnificent goal of 5 million tons in chemical fertilizer production as one of the ten major goals of economic construction to be attained in the years of the next perspective plan. To attain this goal is a new great leap in the production of chemical fertilizers.

Our country has rapidly augmented the chemical fertilizer production with a view to accelerating the chemicalization of agriculture and increasing the yield of farm produce.

In 1960, it turned out 561,000 tons of chemical fertilizers.

In 1970 when ten years passed since then, our country produced 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and thus caught up with the advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of chemical fertilizers.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we pitched in the rehabilitation and construction work brushing aside war ruins, and soon the chemical fertilizer production was boosted sharply, indeed. Now we are striving to attain a new higher goal.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We must have several times more chemical fertilizers than we have now and increase their variety. In addition to ammonium nitrate fertilizer, we also need phosphatic, potash and various other fertilizers. In the future, we will have to produce millions of tons of different chemical fertilizers—not just a few hundred thousand tons."

From long time ago, the leader attached great importance to the chemical fertilizer production in our agricultural development. He worked out a far-sighted plan to mass-produce a variety of highly-efficient chemical fertilizers for the countryside and led our people to carry it out.

Even in the difficult postwar period, he saw to it that enormous state funds were invested in restoring fertilizer production bases and, further, in undertaking new projects and reconstruction and expansion works.

Thanks to such great measures taken by the leader, we could ensure the first-stage operation of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, though the US imperialists blabbed that at least 30 years would be required, if the factory was to be rebuilt. It was only two years after the war. Besides, we erected a number of fertilizer factories in a brief span of time.

In particular, we registered great successes by carrying through the leader's teaching that the chemical fertilizer industry should be developed from the standpoint of Juche and the qualitative composition of chemical fertilizer be improved.

We developed the chemical fertilizer industry through utilization of carbide and built in many places nitrogenous fertilizer factories using carbide as raw materials and steadily increased their production capacity.

In recent period alone, the production capacity of nitrogenous fertilizer at the Chongsu Chemical Plant and the Sunchon Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory has increased by hundreds of thousands of tons.

Notably, factories producing ammonia through gasification of coal—a product of the Juche-based industry—made their appearance, with the result that the chemical fertilizer production has been boosted with less consumption of electricity.

In improving the qualitative composition of fertilizer, apatite mines were opened up in different parts of our country in accordance with the leader's instructions to produce, above all, phosphatic fertilizer in large quantities. And phosphatic fertilizer plants were erected in South Hwanghae, Kangwon and South Pyongan provinces and other areas. Consequently, a great innovation was made: in one or two years our country became able to produce one million tons of phosphatic fertilizer.

Many microelement fertilizer production bases came into existence.

Thus, last year there was laid in our country the material foundation for applying more than one ton of chemical fertilizer per *chongbo* in terms of weight and over 200 kg in terms of ingredients.

On the basis of the already-made achievements, we will continue to develop the chemical fertilizer industry on an extensive scale.

While further boosting the production of highly-efficient ureal fertilizer and ammonium nitrate fertilizer, we will decisively step up the phosphatic fertilizer production and also turn out plenty of potash and microelement fertilizers.

Our country will develop apatite mines continuously and actively, utilize the production capacity of the newly-built phosphatic fertilizer plants to the fullest extent and build up more solidly the phosphatic fertilizer producing centres in all local areas. Thus, the output of phosphatic fertilizer will exceed 1.5 million tons in 1975.

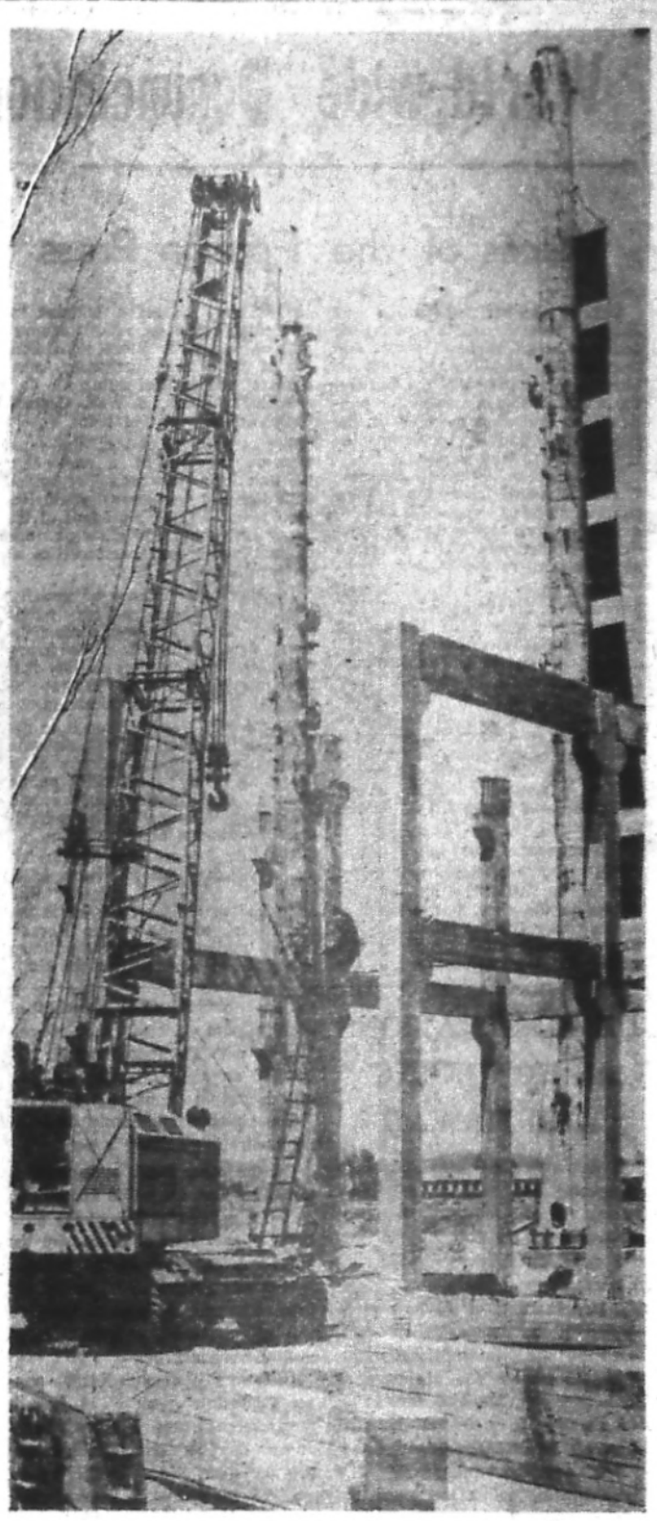
Large-scale, modern bases for chemical fertilizer production will be newly set up in the future.

In this way, the chemical fertilizer height of the Six-Year Plan will be occupied one year ahead of schedule and the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of arable land will grow from one ton this year to more than 1.5 tons next year.

The height of 5 million tons in chemical fertilizer production will be successfully captured in a few years ahead.

Conquest of this height will lead to drastic increase in the per-*chongbo* yield of crops and greatly help towards occupying the height of 10 million tons in grain production in the future.

Kim Su Yon



A big chemical plant—Youth Chemical Factory—is under construction

Flame of Technical Innovation Raised

Wholeheartedly upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of technical revolution, our working people are carrying on vigorous, mass movement for technical innovation.

In every part of the country the "blitz campaign" and "finish-one-by-one campaign" are conducted in order to steadily bring about the technological improvement by remaking equipment into more efficient ones, automating the production processes and actively adopting the advanced work method. As a result, the heat-affected and other harmful labour plus labour-consuming and backbreaking work are giving way gradually, and tremendous tasks for the huge socialist construction are carried out successfully.

For instance, the workers of the February 8 Vinalon Complex among others have recently achieved many successes in the mass technical innovation movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...an overall mass movement for technical innovation should be launched. You are mistaken if you think the technical revolution is only the job of technicians or specialists and that others may just stick to production. All cadres, technicians and workers should join their efforts and work hard to propel the technical revolution actively."

The workers and technicians of the Complex, considering the leader's instruction a law and supreme order, vigorously pushed forward technical innovation movement for a sharp increase in production of carbide, the main raw material of vinalon.

What they tackled before anything else was the work for introducing remote-control system in feeding raw materials to the electric-arc furnace and mechanization in discharging operation—work designed to get rid of the backbreaking, heat-affected labour and boost up the furnace's capacity markedly.

In order to finish it up successfully, they had to do plenty of technologically difficult work.

The workers and technicians, always afire with loyal determination to put the leader's teachings into effect to the end, buckled down to the job. They tried to draw up the blueprints on their own, to begin with.

They pooled their energy and wisdom, straining their wits, and completed the blueprints for automatic raw-material mixer and rotatory raw-material feeder by their own efforts though they were quite complicated devices.

A series of knotty problems were raised in manufacturing them according to the blueprints: To introduce conveyor system in all processes ranging from raw material feeding to discharging, thousands of complex parts with a high degree of precision had to be made. The workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, strove to process on their own the complex parts that needed a high level of skill. Eventually they succeeded in introducing the remote-control system in the feeding and the mechanization in discharging operation at the furnace.

Consequently, the work became much easier and even enjoyable, and the output of carbide increased 1.7 times.

The workers of vinalon spinning shop made new type of filters and automated the process of filtering. Manpower expended in this process was reduced by a half, the production capacity grew 1.5 times, 200,000 square metres of filter cloth and more than 40,000 man-days were saved per annum.

Besides, the workers of vinyl chloride, sodium carbonate and caustic soda workshops produced on their own a new kind of catalyzer and put it to use, employed a new method in the condensation process for hydrogen chloride, chlorine gas and carbon dioxide, applied a new method of consecutive reaction. All these led to remarkable growth of production.

The workers of the Vinalon Complex never slacked off their efforts for continuous technical innovation, true to the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. As a result, the output of vinalon has now increased 2.2 times, vinyl chloride, 1.6 times, caustic soda and carbon dioxide, 1.4 times respectively compared with the actual result in July last year.

Sim Nung Mok

Chemical fertilizer is mass-produced in the midst of "speed-up campaign" (at Haeju Phosphorous Fertilizer Factory)

Spas Promote People's Health

There are many hot springs in our country with beautiful mountains and limpid rivers.

Hot springs are found in all parts of the country. To cite only a few—the Naegok, Paldam and Ryongchon hot springs at the northern tip of the country, the Ryonggang, Samchon and Ongjin hot springs on the western coast and the Chuul, Kilju and Oekumgang hot springs on the east coast. The amount of thermal water is enormous and it is high in quality.

The composition of these spas is diverse: sodium chlorate spring, acid sodium carbonate spring and acid sodium sulphate spring.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Mineral water and spas found in abundance in our country should be used for multi-purposes to extensively conduct medical treatment and prophylactic work."

The fatherly leader saw that sanatoria and hospitals equipped with modern facilities of balneotherapy and rest homes were built in the areas of hot springs and has shown deep care for making a wide use of hot springs for the promotion of the health of working people.

Under the profound solicitude of the leader the Ryonggang Spa located on the west coast has turned into a fine recuperating centre.

Hundreds of tons of the steam sprout from the ground every day.

This hot spring is a chloric spring mainly composed of chlorine, natrium and calcium plus a large amount of bromine and radon.

Its content of mineral substance is nearly 100 times that of ordinary water and its minimum temperature is 48 degrees and maximum temperature 55.3 degrees centigrade.

It has very good effect on human body. Especially it is highly efficacious against hypertension, cutaneous disease, arthritis, neuralgia and other diseases.

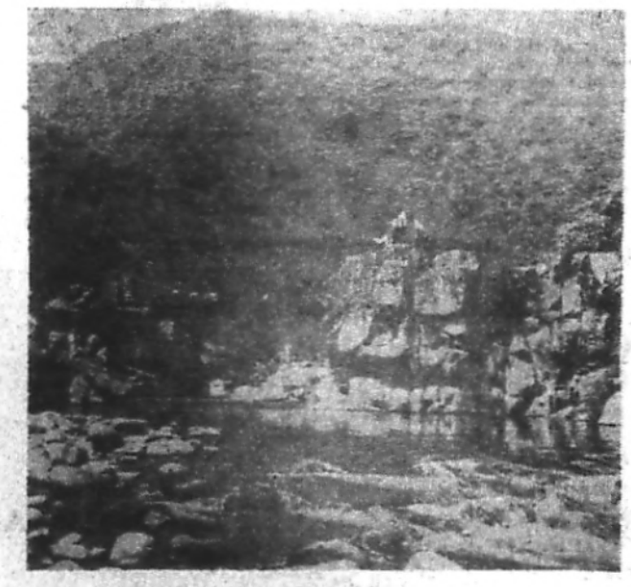
The leader, busy as he was with state affairs, provided it with all conditions for medical treatment of a large number of working people, giving instructions many a time for building the hot spring district well.

A cosy modern building of the sanatorium furnished with private baths, shower and douche rooms, physiotherapy rooms and modernly furnished balneotherapy site and public baths and lodging houses have been built adding beauty to the landscape.

In our country more than 90 sanatoria have been built in over 80 hot spring districts to help promote the health of working people.

True to the instructions of the leader for widely exploiting and using mineral springs, the mineral spring prospecting teams are finding out many more hot springs.

Chang Su



Chuul Spa serves for the promotion of the working people's health

World's People Resolutely Support Korean People's Struggle

In the "month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea", peoples in many countries and the international organizations expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to smash the US and Japanese reactionaries' aggression and interference and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's treacheries to the nation and splittist plots, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Solidarity Meetings, Demonstrations

The workers in Shanghai and students in Shenyang, China, held meetings on June 29 to voice their resolute support for the Korean people's righteous struggle against US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

On June 24 the representatives of the public circles in Moscow had a meeting, where a resolution was adopted expressing solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle.

Besides, mass rallies, meetings and friendship soirees were held and other functions arranged in Kiev, Vladivostok, Nakhodka and other cities.

A solidarity meeting was held recently at the Romania-Korea Friendship Facaiani Agricultural Producers' Co-operative in Ialomita, Romania.

The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam-Korea Friendship Association and other organizations sponsored a solidarity meeting and film show in Hanoi, DRVN on June 25.

A solidarity meeting took place at the Cuba-Korea Friendship Farm in Havana on June 25. Similar meetings were recently held at "Chollima" No. 1 Shipyard and the "Cubana de Acero" Iron and Steel Works. The National Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Cuba arranged a Korean photo exhibition in Havana of late.

June 26 witnessed a meeting of solidarity at the Children's Clothes Factory in Ulan Bator, Mongolia.

The school named after "Enver Hoxha" in Albania and the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries recently co-sponsored a solidarity meeting at the school.

A solidarity meeting was recently held at the Culture House of Sofia under the co-sponsorship of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Bulgarian National Peace Committee, the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Sofia City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

In Algeria a solidarity meeting took place on June 29 at the Algeria-Korea Friendship Ratraui Ali Veteran Fighters Cooperative Farm. The Algerian National Women's Union also had a similar meeting recently.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was recently held in Aleppo, Syria.

In the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, a "week for Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship" was instituted. A grand inauguration ceremony was held in Aden on June 25. A mass meeting was recently sponsored by the Yemen Central Committee of Friendship among Peoples.

A meeting was of late held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, to mark off a "month of support to the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea and the country's independent and peaceful reunification".

Representatives and members of the Japan-Korea Association and other social organizations in Japan conducted a street propaganda in Tokyo on June 25. On the same day a solidarity meeting held in Kyoto adopted a resolution denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits and a letter of protest to the Japanese government.

The Communist Youth Union of Sweden proclaimed a "month of solidarity in support of the Korean people's independent and peaceful reunification" and gave a mass meeting in Goteborg on June 25. The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association also had a solidarity meeting in Stockholm.

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held in Helsinki, Finland on June 18 under the auspices of the Finland-Korea Association. Similar meetings took place in many other cities.

The Denmark-Korea Friendship Association instituted a week of solidarity with the Korean people and staged an anti-US demonstration in Copenhagen on June 25. The demonstrators, holding high a treasured portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, marched up to the US embassy and held a protest meeting. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

Recently, All India-Korea Friendship Association sponsored a film show and photo exhibition.

Put in place of honour in the meeting halls were the portraits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Statements and Appeals Issued

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization and Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers issued appeals. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Permanent Secretariat of the Asian and African Lawyers Conference and Secretariat of the International Federation of the Arab Trade Unions made public statements recently.

The Cuban Organizing Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People announced a statement. The Japan Committee for Asian and African Solidarity and Japan-Korea Association published statements and appeals respectively.

The Communist Youth Union of Sweden, Norway-Korea Friendship Association and the delegation of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee who had visited our country also gave out statements.

Meanwhile, the Czechoslovak paper "Prace", Polish papers "Trybuna Ludu" and "Dziennik Ludowy" and the PAP, Mongolian paper "Hudurmur" and Hungarian paper "Magyar Hirlap" published articles or editorials during the month of anti-US joint struggle.

The Algerian paper "El Moudjahid", Syrian paper "Al Baat", Iraqi papers "Al Jumhouriayah" and "Baghdad Observer" carried articles. The Sudanese paper "Al Sahafa" and Kuwait paper "Al Kabas" devoted their pages to special write-ups.

The Zaire paper "El Rima", Zaire News Agency, Tanzanian paper "Uhuru", Tanzanian Radio and the South Viet Nam Liberation News Agency published articles.

The Swedish paper "Ny Dag" and Finnish paper "Paivan Uutiset" issued an article and editorial. The Panamanian paper "El Panama-American" published an article.

Kim Sam Sok

Second Working-Level Meeting of North-South Red Cross Held

The second working-level meeting of the north-south Red Cross was held at Panmunjom on July 24 with deputy heads of the north and south Red Cross delegations as chiefs of both sides.

According to the statement of the spokesman of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, Chu Chang Jun, deputy head of our side, pointed out that the basic reason for the over-one-year-long deadlock of the north-south Red Cross talks was that there was no atmosphere favourable for opening the humanitarian Red Cross talks in Seoul due to the Pak Jung Hi clique's "anti-communist" racket, and he strongly held that the south Korean side must promptly respond to the proposal of our side to resume the full-dress talks in Pyongyang for the present.

He also strongly demanded again the delegation of the south Korean side to rid itself of CIA agents.

He proposed to adopt a new, five-point joint statement aimed at ensuring freedom and free atmosphere in south Korea—to abolish the "anti-communist law", "national security law", "emergency measures" and other existing "anti-communist" laws which put a grave obstacle in the way of humanitarian work by banning free travel, contacts and correspondence between the north and the south; to prohibit all activities suppressing guiltless people savagely, encouraging confrontation and antagonism within the nation and hampering a smooth progress of the Red Cross talks and to dissolve all the "anti-communist" bodies and organizations carrying on such activities; to stop the "anti-communist" racket and military provocations impeding a smooth settlement of the humanitarian problems; to make the people, political parties, public organizations and organs in the north and the south recognize the inviolability of the person and belongings of those personages who participate in the humanitarian work to alleviate the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots and of their cooperators and other persons concerned and ensure the freedom of and convenience in such activities as speech, the press, assembly and travel; and to see that both sides demand the south Korean authorities take legal and administrative measures to put the above-said items into effect and manifest their official stand to guarantee their thorough implementation.

That day the two sides agreed to hold the next working-level meeting on August 28.

Kim Byong Sam

Pak Jung Hi Fascist Hangmen Inflict Capital Punishment and Heavy Penalties upon RPR Members

The killer-Pak Jung Hi gang at a murderous trial in Seoul on July 24 committed the criminal outrage of passing capital punishment and heavy penalties upon 32 revolutionaries and patriots, members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and organizations under it, according to a report from Seoul.

They sentenced 5 members of the local organization of the said Party to death, 3 members to life imprisonment and 24 members to penal servitude up to 15 years imprisonment on charges of involvement in the fictitious "spy ring case based in Ulrung-do Island".

This is part of the desperate repressive offensive of the Pak Jung Hi murderers aimed at saving themselves from ruin by stifling the revolutionary forces and patriotic and democratic forces of south Korea who are fighting for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Embraced in the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and organizations under it, they had vigorously fought in Taegu, Ulrung-do Island and other parts of that province, in Seoul and Pusan under the uplifted banner of saving the nation and opposing outside forces and dictatorship.

Their activities reflecting the will and aspirations of the south Korean people are just and patriotic ones worthy of the praise of all people. They cannot be a target of any punishment.

This notwithstanding, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits shamelessly branded these staunch revolutionaries and patriots as "spies", cooked up a fictitious "case" and arrested them in March. The gangsters put them to shuddering tortures and imposed such harsh penalties upon them, through murderous trial, under the "anti-communist law" and "national security law".

On the strength of brigandish, repressive order, the Pak Jung Hi murderers desperately try to prevent the collapse of their "revitalized system" and stave off their imminent doom. But this is a reckless act. It will only precipitate their own doom.

(KCNA)

World-wide Denunciation of South Korean Fascist Bandits

Voices of the Foreign Press

Savage barbarities of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits against the south Korean student youth and democrats of various circles provoke bitter denunciation on the part of the world's people, progressive public circles and even the press in the capitalist countries including the United States and Japan.

The July 18 issue of Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" carried a writing entitled: "Ardent appeal issued against the Pak regime by the American intellectuals well informed of the affairs in the ROK":

The intellectuals in the USA well informed of the affairs in the "ROK" launched a movement demanding that all the actions of Pak "regime" contrary to justice and humanitarianism be brought to an end... They strongly call upon the US government and Congress, in groups or one by one, to change its policy toward the "ROK". There has been a growing possibility for the Congress to hold a testimony meeting about the goings on in the "ROK" in the near future.

The newspaper went on:

The majority of those well informed of the "ROK" affairs are inclining to the view that if the diehard dictator (traitor Pak Jung Hi) who distrusts the people is left unbridled, the democrats in the "ROK" may be killed without interruption and a serious disturbance may ensue and, therefore, the United States must take necessary measures at the earliest date.

Wilhelm Baum, a West German journalist in Japan, stated:

I was shocked and at the same time was angered at a news that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" repressed Kim Ji Ha, a well-known south Korean poet, Li Chol, a student of the Seoul University and other patriotic student youth and personalities of different circles.

Is there any instance of sentencing those who speak for public opinion to death and personages who demand freedom to heavy penalties! It is as clear as day that the people's demand cannot be checked by fascist suppression.

Who would trouble himself to deliver the Pak Jung Hi "regime" who is floundering as desperately as a drowning dog? World public opinion who desires justice and democracy will deal a sledge-hammer blow to the fascist villains.

The July 5 issue of a Norwegian paper "Basler Vort" wrote in a comment headlined "Traitor Pak Jung Hi" that "Pak Jung Hi is the ringleader of the south Korean fascist 'regime' which gets military and material support from the United States", and continued:

"Pak Jung Hi is harshly suppressing a large number of south Korean students and democrats who have opposed the fascist dictatorial 'regime'. He demands a prolonged presence of the US troops in south Korea because he is unable to hold 'power' even a day without the US backing.

Therefore, Pak Jung Hi is meeting with the resistance of the people, branded as a traitor to the nation. It is the US support that keeps him alive though his days are numbered.

The Japanese paper "Yomiuri Shimbun" pointed out, in a news dispatch from its special correspondent in West Germany, that the murderous trial now going on in south Korea is scathingly condemned in West Germany as a "self-righteous and bloody 'political trial' of the Pak Jung Hi military dictatorial 'regime' intended to crack down on its opponents".

The Japanese weekly "Shukan Gendai" labelled traitor Pak Jung Hi now intent on the fascist suppression as a mentally handicapped man in a state of nervous breakdown like "a coward samurai who is brandishing his sword in delirium, as he takes a sepulchral board swaying in wind for a ghost" and as a traitor "devoid of the support of the masses". The weekly wrote that his diabolical suppression is nothing but "an artifice to prolong his life."

(KCNA)

Protest Meetings in Japan

In Tokyo and other cities of Japan various forms of struggles were waged on July 19 in strong denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a band of killers, for their nefarious machination to punish the patriotic student youth and figures of various strata in south Korea.

A meeting was held at Shiba Park in Tokyo to demand a "world-wide joint action for release of all the 'defendants' at the south Korean court-martial".

Present at the meeting were over 1,000 Japanese people of various circles, political, cultural, academic and religious.

Haruki Wada, Assistant Professor of the Tokyo University and Secretary General of the "Japan-ROK Solidarity and Liaison Council", condemned the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, pointing out that their sentencing to death and heavy penal servitude the south Korean student youth and patriots who rose for freedom and democracy at the murderous trial is a fascist barbarity aiming at strangling democracy. He stressed that he could not repress bitter indignation against the Japanese government which is committing such unjustifiable acts as to give "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and instigate them.

Pastor Kiyonosuke Oshio flayed the Tanaka cabinet striving for closer tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and expressed his determination to fully lay bare before the Christians in the world their heinous plot for destruction of the democratic forces in south Korea and take an energetic action in protest against it.

Then many attendants took the floor one after another. They castigated in unison the Pak Jung Hi military bandits and denounced the Japanese government for egging them on.

Invited to the meeting were the representatives of the Japan Headquarters of the "Mindan"-lined "National Congress for Restoration of Democracy and Promotion of Unification". They also delivered speeches. The meeting adopted unanimously a letter of protest to the Pak Jung Hi military gang.

The meeting was followed by a mass demonstration. The demonstrators headed for the south Korean puppet "embassy".

Simultaneously with the Tokyo meeting, "all-Kobe meeting for rescuing Kim Ji Ha" was held in Kobe. After the meeting, its attendants thronged to the south Korean puppet "consulate general" in Kobe and sternly denounced the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique for their man-hunting outrages.

Besides, a protest meeting and demonstration were held in Fukuoka. The people of various strata joined in vigorous street propaganda at Iwakuni. (KCNA)

DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONGKONG AND HAWAII

A demonstration was staged in Hongkong on July 22 in protest against the atrocious suppression of the people by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang of murderers, according to a report from Hongkong.

A large number of students participated in the demonstration sponsored by the International Committee to Oppose the Massacre of South Korean Students formed in Hongkong against the Pak Jung Hi gang of fascist hangmen.

That day, the students staged a demonstration before the south Korean puppet "consulate general" in Hongkong sternly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' barbarities against south Korean patriotic students and personages of various circles, made speeches of protest and posted the slogan "Down with the Pak Jung Hi 'regime'!" on a wall of the building of the puppet "consulate general".

The students stubbornly held the demonstration defying a rain.

On the other hand, a demonstration also was staged in Hawaii on July 22 in denunciation of the atrocious suppression of people by the killer-Pak Jung Hi fascist gang.

It was participated in by the professors and students of the University of Hawaii, and members of anti-war organizations.

In front of the south Korean puppet "consulate general" in Hawaii the demonstrators pungently denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their crime—brutal repression of the south Korean student youth and of poet Kim Ji Ha, and resolutely demanded that the detained student youth and poet be released immediately.

(KCNA)

Korean residents in Japan condemn the fascist Pak Jung Hi bandits for their men-slaughtering atrocities

TRUTH OF MURDEROUS TRIAL BROUGHT TO LIGHT

—Threat; Torture; Fabrication—

Representatives of the "Japan Liaison Council for Rectifying Japan's Policy towards South Korea and Extending Solidarity to the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" and the "Council for Rescuing Kim Ji Ha and Others" held a press conference in Tokyo on July 23 and made public summaries of the statements the south Korean students and democrats had made in the murderous court strongly denouncing the fascist Pak Jung Hi bandits, and the points which their families confirmed at the hearings, and the text of the "indictment" against Kim Ji Ha.

It was announced at the conference that the summaries of the "statements of the accused" which they had obtained recently, were a collection of memories of the family members who attended the murderous trial (one family member of the "accused" was allowed to attend the court). The copies were delivered to foreign embassies in Seoul and they were also sent to Japan.

The points confirmed by the families at the hearings and the statements of the "accused" in the court are as follows:

Facts Confirmed by Families

—The students only expressed in the form of demonstration their will to "oppose the revitalized system and dictatorship and defend democracy". They had not the least intention of "rebellion", "communist revolution" and "armed revolution" and had never attempted to put them into practice.

—The puppet public prosecutor told Li Chol and Ryu In Tae: "I know well that you are not communists. But if you admit, in the interest of the state, the conversation with Japanese as mentioned in the indictment, I will not charge you with guilt." But he broke his promise.

—Most students were subjected to various sorts of tortures—"water torture", "electric torture", "torture of keeping them awake"—in the CIA cellars and they were forced into false confessions. The public prosecutor came to the detention house and beat them black and blue for the reason that they denied the indictment in the court.

—The CIA worked out the indictments beforehand and forced them to write statements following them.

—Pressure was put on a counsel, who was walked to the CIA and detained there for 20 days.

—Examination of witnesses was heard without attendance of the accused. Moreover, cross-examination was restricted and interrogation of 42 witnesses were finished without the presence of counsels.

—Counsels asked for the appearance of Japanese as witnesses for an important testimony. This was turned down, and what the prosecution asked for was illegally adduced.

—False testimony that Li Chol's treatise written on the basis of lectures at the college and home publications is "pro-communist" and that "this sort of treatise can be written only by those who have rich experience in communist movement", was brought forward.

—The puppet prosecutors asserted that "they attempted an armed uprising by using incendiary bottles and wooden sticks." But the defendants insisted that they had put gasoline into penicillin phials and did not use them. They only tested them with an aim to use them as a means of just defence to prevent the police for a moment at least from assaulting them as it had been done in every demonstration of the past. They also claimed that gasoline had been put into cider bottles and used in the demonstrations, but there had been no casualties.

—Facts were not reported fairly, but only the facts unfavourable to the defendants were reported.

—Attendance at the hearing was not allowed to young brothers and sisters of the same family registration, but it was permitted to one of the old parents or wife. Police in uniform and plain-clothes carrying walkie-talkie were posted near the Samgakji District; the movements of family members at the hearings and their returning home were closely watched.

Statements of the Accused at the Court

Ryu In Tae: Prosecutor Mun Ho Chol said: "I know well that you are not a communist. But, in the matter concerned with the Japanese I ask you to admit what you are accused of in the indictment for the sake of the state". But he betrayed me. It is strange that such words as "rebellion against the state", "overthrow of the government" and "worker-peasant government" are inserted in every article of the indictment like panacea.

It is true that we planned to hold a demonstration. But it was a pure student movement aiming at waking up the authorities and making them rectify their policy. The projected demonstration like the previous one held on October 2 last year was not aimed at causing a "rebellion", overthrowing the "government" and establishing a "worker-peasant government". We were only tried to wake up the authorities and make them rectify their policy. We never planned such rebellious acts. We students know only demonstrations as a student movement. I had never thought that the government would be overthrown by student demonstrations. I don't think so even now, and the authorities will know it well, I believe.

Li Chol: We are against the present government but not against the state. Student demonstrations are held everywhere in the world, but these are not branded as a rebellion.

Kim Hyo Sun: I think the student demonstration is the work of sweeping away rubbish in the city. If this rubbish is not swept away, it will go bad and give off an offensive odor.

I am ashamed of my escape from death sentence. Cheer up, friends!

Chong Hwa Yong: I am not a communist but oppose "revitalized constitution".

Kim Yong Il (Kim Ji Ha): The only way to save the nation is to overthrow the "revitalized" dictatorship. The students are the only hope. There is no change in my opposition to three evils. I believe that the "security law" cannot be applied though I violated the "president's emergency measures law".

I wanted to help the student movement as much as possible. But I have no money, as you know. So I asked them to help the student movement. The student movement does not mean demonstration alone. Demonstration is one of the student movements. Setting forth opinions is also one of the student movements. Limited struggle does not mean overthrowing the government. I don't believe that the government would be upset by student demonstrations. Standing here, bound with iron chains, is a resistance and a limited struggle. True, I wrote the poem "five traitors" and joined a new village movement.

The government-sponsored "new village movement" is a wrong one.

The movement is not successful. The replacement of straw-roofs with tiles was done for appearance sake. (He was stopped.)

Li Gang Chol: I was put to a 20-day electric torture in the CIA cellar. Unable to withstand the torture, I admitted the accusation against my will.

Ryo Jong Nam: At first there appeared a white spot in the arm and then it swelled just like cotton and at last the whole body became red. As the CIA men tormented me giving no chance to take sleep, I could not hold out and wrote as they dictated to me. I learned later the CIA men had sent the faked-up statement to the prosecution office on May 16.

Chong Mun Hwa: During investigation I was forced to admit the charges that we attempted to overthrow the government by holding demonstrations and set up a worker-peasant government. But I denied them as I heard of them for the first time and they were entirely groundless. So did I at the prosecution office. Now I wonder who framed up such a story. I was subjected to all manner of tortures—water torture, torture by forbidding me to take sleep and others. But I flatly denied the charges because they were unfounded.

Hwang In Song: They allege that the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" was formed around December last year following the October 2 demonstration and its various sections were set up and their chiefs appointed and I became chief of local universities. This is an utter distortion of fact. Student movement is conducted by students on an equal footing. There are no superior-dictating and inferior-obeying relations. The student movement is impossible on such basis.

Li Gun Song: I had been so severely beaten before I was taken to the CIA that I could not move properly. Therefore, I was not in a position to make my statement on a normal condition.

The CIA men forced me persistently to admit my listening to Radio Pyongyang. So I admitted that I did so around late December last year. But in fact I was not in Seoul but in a village at that time.

So Jong Sok: I do not understand why all student movements are branded as an anti-state, anti-government act. There are various forms of academic activities and social service activities, and demonstration as a pure student movement. I do not understand why they brand everything we discussed as a confab intended to overthrow the government.

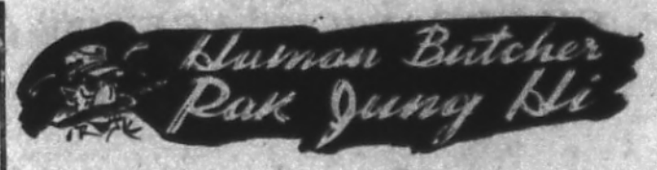
When we were talking about a student movement, the demonstration in particular, we meant a demonstration as a student movement. The last demonstration was of this kind, I believe.

Li Gwang Il: Still I don't understand why I should be courtmartialled here. It is true that I took part in the Japanese goods boycott campaign and this is also blamed in the indictment. But, as far as I remember, this campaign was launched by women's organizations.

Counsel: Cross-examination of witnesses was prohibited. Laws under Nazism were draconic ones. Draconic laws prevent us from finding out the truth and defending justice. I cannot recognize the death and too heavy penalties demanded at the trials under the illegal procedures.

Pass fair judgement if you do not want to leave behind you the indelible disgrace! The March I Uprising in 1919 was a nation-wide independence movement. At that time the maximum penalty imposed by the Japanese upon its participants was 12-year imprisonment on charges of "disturbance." But at the present trials of fellow countrymen you sentence young students to anything from 20 years to life imprisonment or execution. Is it not an inflation of the law?

(KNS-KCNA)



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The south Korean rulers are intensifying their fascist suppression of the south Korean people as never before, arresting and imprisoning at random the south Korean youths and students and conscientious intellectuals and even religious figures because they have demanded peaceful reunification, and are turning the whole of south Korea into a horrible prison."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist repression of the south Korean people has reached its climax nowadays.

The patriotic youth and students who fought against fascism and for democracy and the democrats who supported their righteous struggle are clutched in the grip of the brutality unprecedented in history: They are "sentenced" to death or other severe penalties.

South Korea has literally been reduced to a land of darkness, ridden by the diabolical fascist tyranny.

The savage atrocity of Pak Jung Hi the villain against the patriots has laid bare his brutal nature as a hunting dog of the foreign imperialists.

Well-cared-for Jackal

Pak Jung Hi is an alltime traitor who has killed numerous Korean patriots since the days of Japanese imperialist rule over Korea.

This fellow, the then teacher of a primary school, volunteered for service in the Japanese army by writing a pledge of allegiance to Japanese imperialism with his own blood. He graduated from the Japanese cadets' school in 1944 and became a lieutenant. He started killing the people and patriots, brandishing his sword.

He tried the hardest to kill as many Koreans as possible so as to show his loyalty to Japanese imperialism. He took part in 110 "punitive operations", even raving that he himself would arrest all the Koreans. Innumerable guiltless people were murdered in his hands.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism he became an agent of US imperialism in Tientsin, China, in the winter of 1945 and went to south Korea with the help of US Central Intelligence Agency to begin committing new treacherous crimes.

In 1948 when the south Korean soldiers in Ryosu and Sunchon rose in revolt against US imperialist colonial rule and Syngman Rhee puppet clique, he informed against a large number of the patriotic soldiers. His information led to the arrest of over 70 regiment and battalion commanders of the puppet army, and 69 were killed. For this Pak Jung Hi was recognized as a "top-grade hidden meritorious retainer".

For the "distinguished service", traitor Pak Jung Hi was promoted to a "section chief of the intelligence department" of the puppet army headquarters. He plunged himself into spying on patriotic men and officers of the puppet army and helped much toward the arrest and punishment of the youths who were complaining of US imperialist colonial rule.

As of October 1949 over 600 patriotic officers and more than 1,000 soldiers were detained in the Sodaemun and Mapo Prisons, on the basis of information provided by Pak Jung Hi.

System of Tyranny Established

After usurping "power" at the instigation of the US imperialists in May 1961 traitor Pak Jung Hi showed himself in the colour of a most atrocious strangler of democracy, and a most vicious hangman—man-killer—against the patriotic people.

In only three months following his usurping "power" this scoundrel cooked up or revised over 3,000 fascist evil laws unprecedented in the legislative history for the purpose of strengthening the "anti-communist system", the "national security law" and the "anti-communist law" included.

At the same time, he set up repression apparatuses in larger numbers.

South Korea now has repressive forces 4.5 million strong—over 15,000 staff members of the "CIA", more than 300,000 "CIA" agents, 700,000-strong puppet army, 3 million "homeland reserve forces", 50,000 policemen, hundreds of thousands of police informers and over 40,000 US imperialist aggressor troops.

This means that the repressive forces scattered far and wide in south Korea—45 per square kilometre and one every 7 or 8 of population—keeping their eyes on all movements of the people to persecute them at will.

Kills People in Desperation

Traitor Pak Jung Hi ran roughshod to consolidate the system of military fascism: As soon as he seized "power", he dissolved 23 political parties and 238 social organizations which went against the grain, under the cloak of the "anti-communism." He arrested and imprisoned for one month over 100,000 guiltless people. Many patriots were court-martialled and were either punished or killed.

Furthermore, he left no stone unturned to repress the youths, students and people who were fighting against fascism and for democratization and national reunification; he mobilized all the repressive forces for this purpose.

When the struggles were waged in south Korea such as March 24 and June 3 struggles in 1964 against the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty", the struggle in 1969 against the plot for "revision of the constitution for the third-term office" and the struggle in 1971 against "military drill" Pak Jung Hi the brute did everything in his power to put them down: He declared either "martial law" or "garrison law", put into action tens of thousands of heavily-armed puppet army men and police, even aircrafts, tanks and armoured cars to fire bullets and tear shells at the barehanded demonstrators. Thus, he unleashed rivers of blood on streets, jailing and killing the young students.

Meanwhile, he brought the people before "summary trial" at random, terrorizing the whole of south Korea.

Cases put to "summary trial" at the "Seoul district criminal court" alone numbered over 350,000 in 1966, more than 370,000 in 1967 and 700,000 in eight months of 1968.

Pak Jung Hi, traitor and cutthroat, murdered in cold blood Kim Gyu Nam, Kim Jil Rak and many other patriots even after the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement in which the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity were specified.

His diabolical atrocity became ever more unrestrained following the "October revitalization" racket in 1972.

He kept south Korea under the "state of emergency" and "extraordinary martial law", driving the people into suffocating, terror ridden atmosphere, in a frantic attempt to repress anyone who would go against the grain. When one-million signature campaign—a lawful movement petitioning for revision of the "revitalized constitution" designed to legalize the one-man military fascist dictatorship was launched, Pak Jung Hi arrested, detained and sentenced the sponsors of the campaign and the signatories to heavy penal servitude at the "military tribunal" on the strength of the "emergency measures", a series of decrees for repression proclaimed in succession.

Traitorous human butcher Pak Jung Hi recently faked up the case of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", threw into prison patriotic youth and students and figures of various circles who called for democracy and national reunification, and court-martialled them in a desperate effort to murder or punish them.

He brought Christian pastor Pak Hyong Gyu and Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun before the military tribunal. Moreover, he arrested lawyer Kang Sin Ok who defended in favour of the young students and democrats at the murderous court. He stretched the crooked hands of repression to even opposition party: court-martialled Yun Bo Son, adviser to the "new democratic party" and ex-"president", on a charge of his being involved in the case of "NFYSD" and put behind bars Kim Yong Sam, a "member of the national assembly" and vice-president of the above-mentioned party.

Now facts prove that traitor Pak Jung Hi is none other than an executioner and butcher of the nation who is cutting up rough to get rid of all social and political elements deterrent to his plot to prop up the crumbling military fascist rule and perpetuate the national division.

With no frantic effort, the bloodthirsty fascist hangman can ever save his foul life from the imminent ruin.

Such fascist tyrants as man-killer Pak Jung Hi simply deserve of the severe judgement by the people.

Pak Hae Chon

S. Korean Catholic Bishop Issues "Declaration of Conscience"

South Korean Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun published a "declaration of conscience" in Seoul on July 23 and stated that he "cannot comply with the summons of the military court" as his conscience and justice "do not allow it", denouncing the high-handed repressive act of the Pak Jung Hi gangster clique which had ordered him to appear in the military court, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Recalling the outrage of the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen who arrested him the moment he alighted from the plane returning to Seoul from a foreign trip recently, he said:

"As I was whisked off from the airport by force, I take this opportunity to declare that it was not of my own volition, in whatever form the military court procedures against me may be published."

He branded the fascist "emergency measures No. 1 and No. 4" as "one most savagely violating liberty in history".

Ridiculing the schemes of the Pak Jung Hi gangster clique to charge a "crime" on him, he went on in his "declaration of conscience":

"The agitation of rebellion I am charged with by them is a far-fetched accusation brought against me for my donation to the oppressed people in their democratic movement. The military court where I have been summoned is a mere 'marionette' which is not in a position to make an independent judgement."

Exposing that the military court itself, which is called "extraordinary military tribunal", is an out and out pliant tool which declares untouched the murder and penalty plan worked out by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, he said:

"The cries of the defendants are smothered and the ill-founded assertions of the prosecutors are published as facts through controlled newspapers, controlled radios and controlled T.V."

On July 23, the Japanese Jiji press reported from Seoul that Chi Hak Sun was confined in a hospital room in Seoul under the strict watch of agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency". As he refused to comply with the summons of the military court, "the situation portends development to a total confrontation between the Pak regime and the Christian church," it said.

(KCNA)

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